

Vertical Cross Section Mode

A useful tool in RADS is the **X-Sect** mode button on the image tool bar. Vertical cross sections can be created by choosing the end points of the plane for the vertical cross section on a **RADS image**.

Vertical cross sections can be created for:

1. **Reflectivity images**
2. **Velocity images**
3. **Storm-relative velocity images**
4. **Spectrum width images**

To use the vertical cross section tool in RADS:

1. Click on the **X-Sect** button with the <left-mouse> in the image window of interest (must be one of the above four types of images).
2. After noting the information on the **Help Bar**, which lists mouse functions, click and hold the <left-mouse> in the **Image area** to choose the first end point. Drag (while still holding down the <left-mouse> to the location of the second end point. A line will appear on the image that originates at the first point. (Figure 3.16) Release once satisfied with the endpoints.
3. To change the end point, repeat step 2. To change the first end point, click <middle-mouse>, then repeat step 2.
4. After the end points are as desired, click the <right-mouse> to “launch” the cross section process.
5. The vertical cross section will appear in another window. An example is shown in **Figure 3.15**.
6. After examining the cross section, use the **CLOSE** button on the cross section window to close the cross section window.

The cross section window (**Figure 3.15**) provides information about the data used in creating the cross section, such as the volume date and time, number, data field displayed.

Each time you define end points for a cross section, these points remain defined until new points are defined. For example, if you wanted a vertical cross section for both reflectivity and storm-relative velocity for the same end point, you might:

1. Select **X-Sect** on the reflectivity image.
2. Define the end points on the reflectivity image (steps 1-2 above).
3. “Launch” the cross section (step 4 above).
4. Select **X-Sect** on the storm-relative velocity image (step 1 above).
5. “Launch” the cross section (step 4 above).
6. The two cross sections are drawn for the same end points.

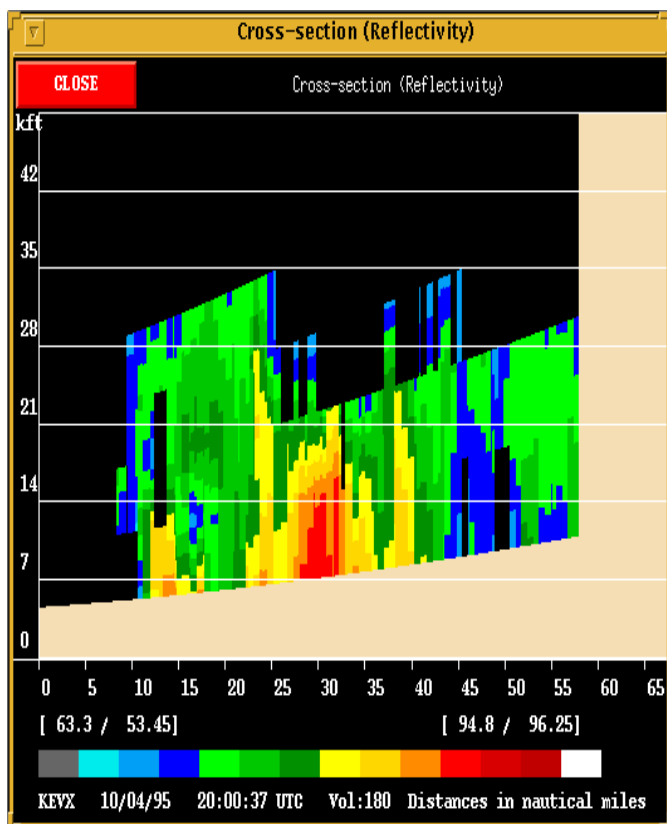


Figure 3.15: Example of vertical cross section.

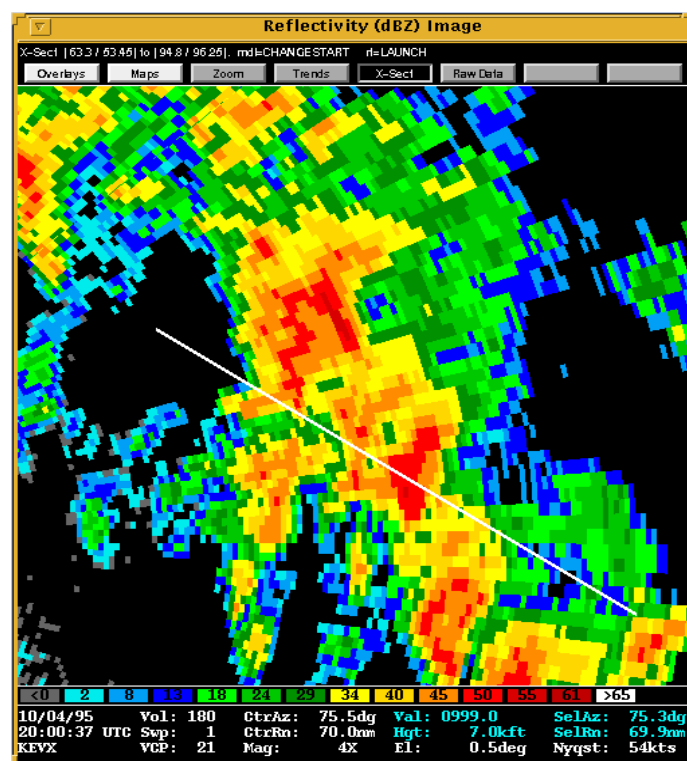



Figure 3.16: Example of line drawn for location of vertical cross section.

Raw Data MODE

“Raw data” in RADS refers to the numeric value from the radar data or derived image data at a given coordinate. To view raw data for specific coordinates, first click on  which puts you in Raw Data mode.

The Raw Data mode allows you to click on specific coordinates of the **image window** and to view raw data information in the **Image Information area**. Also, you may view a continuous display of information by holding down the <left-mouse> button while moving the mouse cursor over the Image Area.

TGT PT “Target Point” <left-mouse> - To see the value, height, azimuth and range of a particular point on the radar image, click the <left-mouse> on the point. The information will appear in the image information area of the window.

CONT PT “Continuous Point readout” hold the <left-mouse> down - continues to automatically update the value, height, azimuth and range of a point as the cursor is held down and moved.

RE-CNTR “Re-center” <middle-mouse> - Re-centers the image at a specified point.
To exit the **Raw Data** mode, click on another mode (**Trends** or **Zoom**).